

The Southern COACH & ATHLETE

Volume II

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Number 3

JANUARY, 1940

15c

1939
Football
Review



All Star
Teams

Practical Basketball

By Harry G. Kemmer

Physical Educator

By J. R. Sharman

Guard Play

By Frank Howard

Individual Defense

By A. F. Rupp

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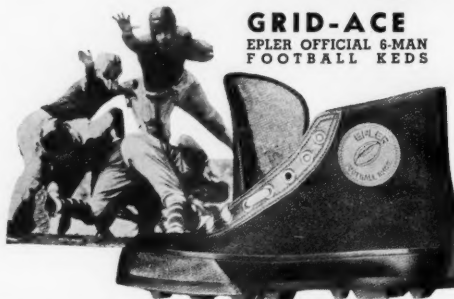
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FOULS PAY—by W. W. Sheerer, Edison High School.
BASKETBALL FUNDAMENTALS—by Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech.
ALSO ARTICLES ON FOOTBALL, TRACK AND ATHLETIC TRAINING.

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Individual Defense

By A. F. RUPP

Basketball Coach, University of Kentucky

A. The most important feature of individual defensive play, I would say, would be never to allow a man to get between you and the basket.

Regardless of the position that the offensive man takes on the floor, the defensive man must take a position that will prevent the offensive man from having a direct path to the basket. In offense we teach our players to out-manuever, to get a step on the defensive man. So in defensive play the opposite should be the order. If the offensive man is at a distance from the basket the guard as a rule will not play him as closely as when he is close in. You must play some men closer than others but a general rule would be to play a man at such a distance so that you can adequately guard him and at the same time not allow him to break by for a chance to score.

B. A guard should always keep his eyes on the ball and on the men at the same time. I said men because one man is not enough. In the game as played sometimes a lot of blocking takes place. If you are not careful and just watch your man, a block will be created and you will be boxed. Therefore, watch all the men who move in your direction for you must learn to "switch" in order to co-operate with your team mates.

C. A defensive man should force an opponent to take long, hurried shots. If you can force a team to take long shots the chances of hitting the basket are not very great. If you can make them hurry their shots the accuracy of their shooting will also diminish.

D. A good rule to follow is to play the ball and not the man in order to prevent fouling. A clever ball handler can make a guard foul him. As I have said before, study your man, catalog his weaknesses and strength and try to outguess him. If you can prevent him from getting a pass, play him accordingly.

E. When we lose the ball on offense, I tell my boys to get back in defensive position unless there is a reasonable chance of regaining the ball. I tell them: "Hurry back. One of your team mates may be caught out of position and his man be breaking for the basket. You can pick him



A. F. RUPP

up until your team mate arrives. That is a part of team play. If you are near a man, and can guard him, and if you allow him to score, regardless of the man-to-man assignment you are to blame. If you are caught alone under the basket with two or three opponents, don't give up; play one hundred per cent harder. Your team mates will soon give you help."

F. A guard must always maintain an inside position. This holds true on play from center. If an opponent is dribbling, maintain an inside position and drive him to the side lines. Don't stand flat-footed and slap at the ball. Get in motion with the man, use your inside hand and try to take the ball away in that fashion. Be careful that he does not stop quickly and throw you off-balance and then take a quick shot at the basket. A defensive player, if caught flat-footed or off-balance, is committing one of the greatest offenses of defensive play.

G. Another grave mistake to make is to take your eyes off of a man after he passes. Nine times out of ten the best pass is a return pass to this man. After a man passes all eyes usually follow the ball. You must watch this passer for he can take advantage of this and make a quick break for the basket. Stay with this man after he passes.

H. In rebound work under the defensive basket I tell my boys never to bat the ball. The danger here lies in the fact that they may bat it to an opponent and allow him to score. The rule we follow is to catch all balls coming off of the backboard and to pass out as quickly as possible and as long as possible. Since we depend on a quick break on offense the long pass cuts off the defensive man. A guard must start the offense quickly and must learn to get the ball out or your fast break system will not prove successful.

I. The footwork of a guard is important. As I said on another occasion we study our footwork so that our position is proper anywhere on the floor. A guard should slide with an opponent and not cross step or cross his feet. He should play on his toes and in a crouching position. He should have a stance that is comfortable and that will enable him to drive quickly in any direction. He should keep his arms outstretched, swinging up and down to bother the opponent in shooting and passing and to cover as much territory as possible in order to block passes. This slows up the offense for it prevents the man with the ball from making many passes that he would otherwise attempt. A guard must be careful not to play too far under the basket or the opponents in rebounding will drive the guards out of bounds. Have one big guard that can stay under the basket regardless of how hard the opponents drive in on their follow-up shots. Also have a forward cover the free throw lane on every shot for a lot of balls fall in that area and the guards are too close in to cover this particular spot. I think the center ought to be in closer than the free throw lane for his size is necessary to combat the size of the opposing center. After a guard gains possession of the ball he ought to get it out of the danger zone as quickly as possible. He ought not to dribble in the back court if he can pass out.

J. A guard should not charge an opponent. He should always approach the offensive player with feet apart in order to be able to shift to meet the offensive man's tactics. If

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The High School Coach as Physical Educator

By JACKSON R. SHARMAN

Head of Department of Physical and Health Education
University of Alabama

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE. The coaches of athletics in a large number of high schools have the responsibility of planning and teaching physical education to all the boys enrolled in their schools in addition to their duties as coaches of the varsity teams. In situations of this kind the coaches have an excellent opportunity to interpret and "sell" physical education to the citizens of their communities. In many places, varsity athletics have been influential in creating a wholesome demand for a program of physical education available to all the pupils in school. This has happened as the result of parents' observing successful programs of interscholastic athletics and concluding that the values to the teams were such that would be beneficial to all members of the student body. In a large number of communities where a majority of parents have formed opinions of this kind, public sentiment in favor of a physical education program for all boys and girls has become strong enough to influence school boards to appropriate money to pay the salary of physical education teachers and to meet other essential expenses of physical education. When school boards, representing the citizens of a community, authorize a school program of physical education, they expect the teachers to be as diligent and conscientious in attempting to improve the skills of all the pupils in their classes as is a varsity coach in developing the motor abilities of his players.

The principal duties of a physical education teacher are not greatly different from those of a coach. The main difference is in the method that is used. A coach functions more like a tutor who teaches a small number of pupils in an intensive manner; a physical education teacher must use methods that are appropriate for group instruction in classes. The immediate primary responsibility of both is to improve the skills of their pupils.

THE PROGRAM. A complete program of health, physical education, and recreation should include activities that are usually classified as (1) health service, (2) healthful school

living, (3) health instruction, (4) physical education, and (5) recreation.

The health service program includes the functions that are generally performed by doctors and nurses, such, for example, as medical examinations and the readmission of children who have been absent from school on account of illness. Activities of healthful school living are directed toward making certain that the educational process is carried on in a healthful manner, and are concerned with items such as heating, ventilation, lighting, sanitation, seating, and housekeeping. Health instruction has as its objective the development of knowledge, habits, and attitudes that will help each pupil to live healthfully. The more common and traditional methods employed are classes in hygiene and incidental health teaching as the opportunities arise in connection with the entire school program.

The physical education program is concerned with providing guidance and instruction in physical activities for all the pupils. The activities and methods should be adapted to the peculiar needs of each individual. The activities that are usually included in physical education are athletics, games, water sports, dancing, gymnastics, stunts, and outings. The school program of recreation is intended to help meet the free-time needs of pupils during the school day, after school hours, and on holidays. It is not concerned exclusively with physical recreations, but frequently provides social recreation such as parties and dances, dramatics, handicrafts, and music events.

DUTIES OF THE COACH. A high school coach who is required to teach classes in physical education in addition to coaching varsity teams should not attempt to initiate at one time an elaborate program of health and physical education. Many men who have had experience in situations of this kind have found that the best results can be secured by teaching well a few activities. A simple and practical program that can be initiated in even relatively primitive situations might consist of four types of

activities, (1) major sports, (2) minor sports, (3) stunts, and (4) athletic events. Under this plan one major sport should be taught each season; one minor sport, four stunts, and ten athletic events should be taught each semester. Among the major sports are speedball, soccer, touch football, volley ball, basketball, and softball. Minor sports include tennis, horseshoes, aerial darts, shuffle board, paddle tennis, handball, and golf. Stunts include things such as headstand, forward roll, somersault, jump stick, through-the-stick, crane dive, and cartwheel. In teaching stunts it seems to be a good plan to make a list of about ten stunts for each semester and permit each pupil to choose any four stunts from the list of ten. Tumbling stunts apparently cause some boys to have headaches; they should be permitted, therefore, to elect other kinds of stunts. Athletic events include running, jumping, throwing, climbing, and some of the fundamental skills of major sports such as punting a football for distance and shooting basketball goals for accuracy.

The main emphasis during each class period should be on instruction and drill on the fundamental skills of the activities being taught. The physical education class periods that are included as part of the regular school day should be primarily instructional periods and should not be looked upon as merely free periods for relaxation and recreation. In addition to the regularly scheduled instructional periods, there should be provided in the schedule of every school period for participation in the activities taught during the instructional periods. These participation periods may be arranged after school in the afternoon, on holidays, during long noon periods, during activity periods in consolidated schools, and at any other available time. The participation periods are frequently organized in the form of an intramural sports league or recreational sports program. No physical education program is reasonably adequate that fails to provide both instructional periods and participation periods.

(Continued on Page 10)

Guard Play

By FRANK HOWARD

Line Coach, Clemson College

Several weeks ago I was on my way to Washington, D. C., to see our team play George Washington. It was a pleasure to see our team play as I usually see a couple of other teams play more often than I do Clemson. I was about through drinking my last cup of coffee when to my surprise I saw someone coming in who had to turn sideways to get in the door. This fellow proved to be one of my old Alabama teammates—Freddie Sington. I might say right here that I consider Sington one of the best linemen who ever played football. Freddie was no more than seated before he asked me to write a very short article about line play. So here goes!

I will attempt to cover the subject by dividing guard play into three parts: A, General play; B, Offensive guard play; C, Defensive guard play. A. GENERAL PLAY.

1. Always get the jump on the other fellow. This is the first thing I ever learned about football. Sixteen years ago my high school coach, B. T. Dobbins of Mobile High School, impressed that one idea on me. It is just as important now as it was sixteen years ago. Little men handle big men merely by getting away quicker. Our whole plan of line play hinges on this one principle. We work hours, weeks, and years just trying to get our linemen to move quicker than our opponents.

2. Follow the ball all the time. In following the ball be sure you are following the BALL. Too often linemen will follow someone they think has the ball. We tell our boys to always take care of their positions first. You will find that you will recover lots of fumbles by being where the ball is and that the other team will have a great deal of trouble scoring with eleven men after the ball carrier. In the past years we have saved several touchdowns by having a lineman tackle the ball carrier after he has gained 20 yards or more.

3. Always think of situations that may arise and be prepared to take advantage of them.

B. OFFENSIVE PLAY.



FRANK HOWARD

1. Position for guard, or stance. The position depends entirely upon what you expect of your guard. We like to line our guards up in a position where they can pull out of the line and block, or block in the line. Since our guards do a great deal of blocking on ends, tackles, and in secondary, we try to get them in well balanced positions. Ordinarily, our guard lines up with left foot forward with right hand on ground. The right foot is placed so that the toe is just about even with the heel of the left foot. The feet should be well apart and the weight of the body should be mainly on the feet. The knees should be inward and the butt should be fairly high. We probably work more on position than we do on any other phase of line play. A guard with a good position or stance has 50 per cent of his duties conquered. You might compare a lineman's stance to the foundation of a house. You have to have it before you can start teaching other phases of line play.

2. Straight ahead charge. A guard should be able to block in the line with either shoulder. Sometimes the guard is called upon to turn a man with the center acting as a post. In this case the guard must hit a hard blow with his left shoulder,

bring his back foot up as his shoulder hits. Then with short digging steps he drives his opponent laterally away from the hole he is trying to open. I might say it is much better to open holes two feet laterally than it is to drive a man five yards straight back. Again the guard is called on to open holes with his tackle acting as a post. This requires him to hit with his right shoulder. Ordinarily, we tell our linemen to bring the back foot up as the shoulder hits. Sometimes, though, it might be best to take a short step with forward foot, so as to get position on the man you are blocking. Again the guard is called upon to act as a post for either the center or tackle. When acting as a post the guard should not charge too hard. He should brace well and check the opponent's charge. When he feels his tackle or center making contact he should shift his feet around and help take man in the desired direction. When acting as a post he should go into secondary immediately, if his opponent submarines.

3. RUNNING INTERFERENCE.

A. Pulling out of line to right. When coming out to right the guards give a little push with right hand, pivot on the left foot and step back and out with right foot. He should stay low, well balanced and with head up. Practically all blocks the guard makes after pulling out of the line should be shoulder blocks. The guard is called upon to make blocks on every man on the line of scrimmage and practically all men in secondary. Occasionally, a high block may be effective if you have a man moving fast to get in a play.

B. Pulling out of line to left. When coming out to left the guard pivots on his right foot, shoves with his right hand and steps back and outward with his left foot. It takes a great deal of practice to get guards out in the interference. A good practice is to take just guards and have them make every block they are called on to make on each other. You'll find that they will take more pride in their blocks and will learn the plays better if they are working against each other.

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GEORGIA FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSN.
ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSN.
FLORIDA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSN.

DWIGHT KEITH FRED SINGTON
Editor & Business Manager Asso. Editor & Advertising Mgr.

Merry Christmas!

We of the SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE wish to take this opportunity to extend to the athletic coaches of America our sincere wishes for a happy Christmas and a prosperous and successful new year. We are acquainted with your tasks and your problems and we know you need a season of relaxation, such as Christmas, to release you from the high tension under which you must work. We know you have seen little of your family and friends since September; that you have taken the buffets of fate and the boos of the fickle crowds when you knew your job had been well done. We know of your lofty ideals of fair play and your philosophy of the game and your task of maintaining those ideals while satisfying the fickle demands of sometimes powerful groups who are ignorant of your problems and your responsibilities. We appreciate your great service to American society, and that is why we are thinking of you at this quiet season of peace and good will and extending to you our greetings and sincere wishes for a joyous Christmas and all the breaks of the game throughout the New Year!

New Year----New Heights

The old man with the long white beard and the scythe in his hand will see a revealing sight as he vanishes over the horizon, January 1, 1940. He will see four established football bowl games: Rose, Sugar, Cotton and Orange. There will be approximately 225,000 people in attendance at these contests, a quarter of a million experienced sport fans looking for the Utopia in football games. These games will stretch from the coast of California to the coast of Florida. There will be a fine cross section of football systems represented.

We here in the South take considerable pride in pointing out that the Southern conference and Southeastern conference are furnishing four teams to these bowls. The Tennessee "Vols," the Clemson "Tigers," the Georgia Tech "Yellow Jackets" and Tulane's "Green Wave" will carry the colors of the Southland to battle. Southern colors are constituted of good sportsmanship, hard, clean playing, intelligent direction of teams and the ability to take victory or defeat gracefully. We Southerners are confident that our colors will never be lowered, and be it a California breeze, a Texas sandstorm, a Missouri hurricane or a frigid Massachusetts blast, the flag of Southern football will proudly wave.

King Football

There is at times a great deal of criticism directed at football and the schools that foster it. Some of the criticisms are: that it is expensive, that it requires too much of the players' time, and that it is too dangerous. The game is sometimes criticized because it often affords a boy his only opportunity to secure a college education. As is so often the case with individuals and institutions, the evils are publicized and amplified, while the virtues are ignored. We think it is fitting at times to make mention of the contributions that the king of sports makes to our moral and social structure. It is true the game is expensive, but it pays its own way besides footing the bills of other sports and activities in the schools. It has made possible the building of stadiums, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and other facilities for recreation in the schools and communities of America. It calls thousands of tired, fretful men from the stress and strain of business life and gives them a day of relaxation each week during the football season. Millions of dollars are turned into the various channels of trade on the day of the game. Railroads, bus lines, filling stations, cafes, hotels, stores and every business interest is stimulated by the weekly invasion of sport fans who are willing to put their money into circulation.

Besides all this, the game cheerfully contributes thousands of dollars annually to charity. The following is only a partial list of charity games played in this section:

The Georgia Tech Freshmen played Georgia Freshmen in Atlanta Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the Shrine Hospital for crippled children. The game netted about \$20,000 for the hospital.

The South Carolina All-Star defeated the North Carolina All-Star 12 to 0 at Greenville, December 9, for the same cause. Over 8,000 witnessed the game.

Woodlawn High, city champs of Birmingham, played a team of All-Stars selected from the other four high schools of Birmingham at Legion Field, December 8. Over 15,000 paid to see the All-Stars defeat Woodlawn, 8 to 6. The proceeds went to the Good Fellows' Fund to bring Christmas cheer to the underprivileged children of Birmingham.

Over 8,000 saw Landon High of Jacksonville, Florida, defeat Kingsport, Tennessee, High, December 8. The Shrine Hospital was again winner by about \$5,000.

Miami Senior High will play the New York all-star in Miami, Christmas Day, for the benefit of the infantile paralysis fund.

Tech High of Atlanta will play Jacksonville, Florida, All-Star, January 1, for sweet charity.

Twelve thousand contributed to charity to see Miami High defeat Boys' High of Atlanta, December 7.

The Blue-Gray game in Montgomery, December 30, is for charity.

Live Oak, Florida, will play Nutley, New Jersey, High School, at Gainesville, Friday night, December 15.

Aside from the material, there is the intangible contribution which the game makes to our American life. It supplies a steady stream of vigorous men into our national life—men who can give and take, who can stand the gaff when the going is tough. It is a rallying point for the schools and communities of the country. It is a medium that solidifies American thought and unifies American spirit. It is king of American amateur sports. Long live the king!

Practical Basketball

By HARRY G. KEMMER

Basketball Coach, Mainland High School, Daytona Beach, Fla.

I have chosen the title, "Practical Basketball," because I believe it most adequately describes the system which I am using. It combines the advantages of both the fast breaking and set types of offense, and the advantages of the man-to-man and zone types of defense. It is the result of my experience as a player at Purdue University under "Piggy" Lambert, and of my experience as a coach of high school basketball since that time. Through its use we were able to win the Class A Florida High School Championship during last season.

This article has been divided into four main subdivisions, as follows: Training, Drills, Offense, and Defense. Each of these will be discussed in turn.

Training: I believe strongly in the possibilities of character development in the case of boys who try out for high school basketball teams. The circumstances are very favorable. Boys are anxious to make the team, and are therefore very susceptible to suggestion on the part of the coach. I tell my players that I expect them to conduct themselves as gentlemen both on and off the floor. I expect them to give all they have, but at no time do I attempt to circumvent the rules, nor do I inject any coaching intended to take unfair advantage of opponents.

Boys who are not in first-class physical condition cannot stand the pace of present-day basketball. My players are required to get at least eight good hours of sleep nightly, to eat plain, nourishing food, and to abstain from stimulants of every kind. I consider it all right for players to eat a medium-sized piece of pie or other kind of dessert, but at the end of a meal. Even so, fresh, canned or dried fruits are much more desirable as desserts, as they provide extra vitamins and minerals in addition to calories.

Win or lose, I do not believe in winking at eligibility rules. If any of my boys are ineligible for any



HARRY G. KEMMER

Coach Kemmer gained his playing experience as a guard for Purdue University in the Big Ten Conference. During the 1927-28 season he was selected All-Conference and All-Western Guard.

He is at present coach of basketball at Mainland High School, Daytona Beach, Florida, where he won the Class A Florida championship last year.

game, they do not play. Boys who are pampered with regard to eligibility requirements, may be seriously handicapped when they leave school and discover that the business and commercial world are not accustomed to pampering anyone.

Drills:

1. Leg Drill.—In this drill the players are lined up at one end of the court, facing out of bounds. At the command of the coach they start running backward as fast as possible. At a signal from the coach they may be halted, then started again. This drill strengthens the leg muscles, and duplicates game conditions when men are compelled to run backward while guarding opponents.

2. Peripheral Vision Drill.—Place six or more men in a circle, about six feet apart. Any man who has the ball will step off in the direction of the man to whom he expects to pass, then look in the opposite direction for deceptive purposes, and pass the ball without following through.

3. Perfecting-the-Dribble Drill.—Blindfold a player, then give him the ball, and have him continue to dribble, following another player who acts as guide and calls, rhythmically, "Here, here, here," etc. This drill will enable players to keep their heads up while dribbling.

4. Change-of-Pace Dribble Drill.—Station eight players in an immovable circle. One man, using both hands, dribbles between the stationary men, weaving in and out. The stationary men may use only their hands in attempting to break up the dribble. Continue the drill until every man has had the ball once or twice.

5. Quick Release Drill.—Six men form a circle, surrounding a seventh man in the center. The ball must be passed within reach of the center man. When a pass is intercepted, the man who made the pass changes places with the man in the center. All the various types of passes may be included in this drill.

(Continued on Page 11)

California, Here We Come!

Announcement By LOU LITTLE

President American Football Coaches' Association

The most interesting and important meeting the American Football Coaches' Association has ever held is scheduled for the latter part of this month.

Particularly significant is the fact that this three-day session will be marked as the climax of the nationwide observation of the 50th anniversary of Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg as a coach of intercollegiate football. Coach Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler of Michigan, one of the outstanding products of "Lonnie" Stagg's coaching, has been appointed by President Lou Little of the Association to direct the observance of the Stagg anniversary.

Here are the salient details on the meeting:

The place—Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Calif.

The dates—December 28-29-30.

No meeting ever held by the Coaches' Association has provided such attractive features.

The warm, sunny California weather (this feature has already been promised by the Southern California Chamber of Commerce) will give most of us a pleasant respite from the chill winds and snows.

The Rose Bowl game, scheduled for January 1, will be only thirty minutes away by trolley car, in Pasadena. This, of course, is one of the most colorful events in football and annually one of the greatest games. Arrangements are being made with the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Committee to aid in the welcome of the coaches to Southern California.

The officers of the Association have put in considerable thought—and action—in arranging the talks and demonstrations which will be of most interest and profit to all the coaches, high school, prep school and college coaches alike. We can all learn a great deal by hearing the other fellow's ideas. No man knows all there is to know about this game of ours. We'll all know a great deal more when this meeting is over.

Aside from all that, the fact that hundreds of coaches get together at the annual meeting is a powerful fac-

tor in stabilizing our profession and in raising the standards of the sport to which we devote our lives and energy. This is true in exact proportion to the numbers in which we attend.

And, over all, will be the influence and the great personality of Amos Alonzo (Lonnie) Stagg, the man who has done more, perhaps, than any other coach who ever lived to elevate the profession of football coaching. There is no honor within our power to bestow that is too great for this grand old man who has given fifty years of his life to the sport and who is still turning out winning football teams at the College of the Pacific after more than four decades at the University of Chicago.

So, speaking for the Association, I urge that all coaches who possibly can make the trip do so. You'll see a great, progressive, wide-awake section of our country. You'll bask in the sunshine. You'll see a stirring football game in the Rose Bowl. You'll be a better football coach as a result of the technical discussions and you'll have a grand time.

PHYSICAL EDUCATOR

(Continued from Page 6)

By expending a minimum amount of effort any coach can make a worthwhile start toward the inauguration of an adequate program of health, physical education, and recreation in the high school in which he is employed. All that is necessary is: (1) to organize two kinds of periods—instructional periods and participation periods, and (2) to teach well four types of activities each semester—a major sport, a minor sport, four stunts, and ten athletic events.

If a large number of high school coaches each year promote the cause of physical education by teaching successfully a minimum program of activities, it will be only a relatively short time before many schools will expand their programs to include most of the important items recommended for a complete program of health, physical education, and recreation.

INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 5)

he should charge the offensive player the latter will sidestep and make a break for the basket. A basketball player should watch his footwork and his body balance and if he makes mistakes he ought to profit accordingly. Along this same line we may add that a defensive man should not jump in the air at the man who has possession of the ball as this will allow him to side-step and get by for a clear shot at the basket. As a general rule, I would say never jump in the air to block a shot. If the man with the ball bluffs a shot then the guard off his feet is out of the play. It is best to keep one's balance at all times. However, a leap for a positive shot may be attempted as a gamble. Eight years ago we played Tennessee in Knoxville, in a very close game. With a one-point lead Sale left his feet on four occasions in the last three minutes and knocked down four balls on their way toward a Tennessee goal. This caused a lot of comment in our dressing room after the game and also later on the train on our way home, for it's one of our rules for a defensive man to stay on his feet. But I can assure you Sale was graciously forgiven.

K. Another fundamental of good guarding, I would say, is that if a guard is caught alone with two opponents, never allow either to draw the guard away from the vicinity of the basket. Force the shot from as great distance as possible. Then after a shot is taken, do not continue to play your man. Turn and take the ball off of the backboard.

L. A guard ought never to go down on a play unless there is some one covering his territory. One guard should always remain in a defensive position. With that, let me add that a guard should not be content to be a guard only. Develop your basket-shooting eye. Good goal-scoring guards are at a premium. If your team is getting the tip-off, have a guard go down on scoring plays. But, remember, a guard must also watch for the opposing guard to crash through on tip-off plays. In this case the guards must be prepared to pick them up. And let me add again for the sake of safety, "Keep an inside position and never allow an opponent to get behind you."

PRACTICAL BASKETBALL

(Continued from Page 9)

6. Clockwise and Counter Circle Drill.—Two circles of players, one about fifteen, and one outside it, about twenty feet in diameter, rotate in opposite directions, passing the ball back and forth first at a slow speed and then at a faster and faster speed. This drill facilitates handling the ball while in motion.

Offense: When the opposing defense is slow in getting back, we use a fast break against our opponents. Our players are instructed to be always on the alert for a fast break opportunity. By playing our center and fastest forward on our own outer line of defense, we have them in a position of advantage on the fast break, with our guards hooking the ball out to one of them.

When the opposing defense is set against us, we use a set formation which has four different possibilities, as shown in Diagrams 1 to 3, page 11.

Forwards two and three have taken positions opposite the foul line and about six feet in from the side line. Guard four, after screening back and forth with guard five to secure an opening bounce passes in to forward two. Forward two may do one of four things, as follows: As shown in Diagram 1, he may fake a dribble toward the center of the court, then bounce (drop) the ball for four, who cuts fast around two and continues on toward the basket on the dribble. The idea is that four's guard is screened off on two.

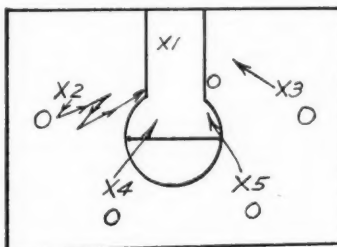
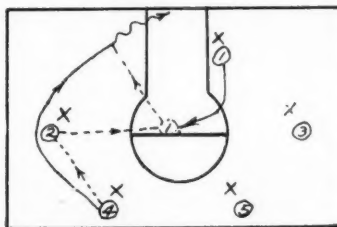
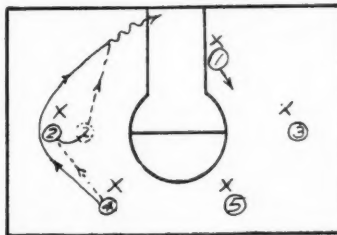
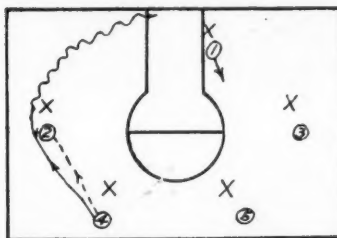
As shown in Diagram 2, forward two may fake a pass to four, then pivot toward his own basket and float a pass in to four, who has continued on toward the basket. In both Diagrams 1 and 2, center one pulls out to the opposite side to draw his guard out and open the way for four.

Another possibility is shown in Diagram 3. After passing in to two, four continues on toward the basket. Forward two passes across to center one, breaking through the foul lane to receive the pass. Receiving it, one bounce passes in to four, going under to score.

The fourth possibility is that forward two may pivot as in Diagram 2, then take a shot himself, following in hard with four, one, and possibly three.

It is obvious that there are possible variations at almost every point in these different plays.

Any coach who has had experience knows that the success of any system



of offense depends upon the ability of his players to execute the fundamentals—good passing, quick starting, stopping, feinting, faking, pivoting, etc. I am convinced that any team capable of executing the fundamentals can, with the above outlined formation, completely riddle any defense. Plays may of course be used on either side of the court.

Defense: Some coaches adhere rigidly to the man-to-man type of defense, while others use only the zone defense. The advantages of each type are well known. The particular weakness of the man-to-man defense is that it is subject to the momentary weakness of any one man in failing to guard his man; also, this type of defense is vulnerable to screening plays unless the defensive men talk to each other and shift to meet the emergency.

Key to All Diagrams

Player on offense ○

Player on defense X

Moving without ball →

Passing - - - - -

Dribbling ~~~~~

The special weakness of the zone defense lies in the fact that one man does know exactly where his assigned defensive area stops and another's area begins.

Last year we used a defense incorporating the advantages of both types of defense. This defense, I feel sure, was largely responsible for our winning the state championship.

We place our tallest man XI (usually the center), assuming he has at least average defensive ability, in the foul lane, where he plays a zone defense. He directs the defensive play of the team as a whole, talking to his teammates and being alert for any sudden offensive thrusts toward the basket. He is chiefly responsible for retrieving rebounds, and for starting a fast break for his team when he gains possession of the ball.

X2, X3, X4, and X5 play a shifting man-to-man defense on the front line. See Diagram 4. They are assigned definite men to guard, but do not lose time in trying to pick up their men short of the defensive area, unless it proves convenient. Instead, they break back fast on defense and pick up their men after getting back.

Each defensive man stays between his man and the basket, using split vision to watch both his man and the ball. The instant any offensive thrust is made at the basket, all defensive men instantly fall back on the foul lane area to help XI stop the thrust. If the thrust is halted, but the ball retained by the opponents and passed back out to midcourt, X2, X3, X4, and X5 move back out to their former positions, just as soon as their men move out.

In the event opponents have a long-shot artist, it may be necessary for XI to leave the foul lane area and go out to cover him; he must first make sure, however, that his teammates have their men covered.

This material has been submitted with the hope that coaches may find something helpful here. It is my hope also that the article will prove interesting to fans throughout the southern area.

Split Minutes

Georgia — Alabama — Florida — South Carolina

FLORIDA

By L. L. MCLUCAS

Secretary Florida Athletic Coaches' Association

The Legislative Council of the FHSAA, in executive session at Jacksonville November 11, selected sites for the state basketball tournaments, the state track meet, and the state tennis and golf tournaments, and passed upon several resolutions presented by the coaches association.

The district and regional basketball tournaments will be held on March 8-9.

The Class A state tournament will be held in Orlando, March 15-16.

The Class B state tournament will be held in Gainesville, March 15-16.

Two resolutions by the coaches association, (1) to use the molded ball in all district, regional, and state tournaments, and, (2) that 16 teams should compete in the Class A tournament were adopted by the legislative council.

Another resolution by the coaches association to hold the state track meet the first week in May was also adopted, and this year, for the first time in many years, the state track meet will not be held in Gainesville. The site was awarded to St. Petersburg. Whether this meet will be held in the day time or at night will be decided at the annual meeting of the coaches association in March.

The tennis and golf tournaments were again awarded to Orlando who handled these tournaments in fine fashion last year.

Interest in football in the state is on the increase. St. Pete has been playing before five to eight thousand fans at home games. The Miami Senior and Miami Edison game, played on Thanksgiving Day, drew fifteen thousand. The Hillsborough-Plant game in Tampa drew fourteen thousand. The Lee-Landon game in Jacksonville three weeks ago drew twelve thousand. The Lee-Jackson game drew ten thousand. In the smaller high schools of the state there has also been a noticeable increase in the attendance figures.

Frank Joseph, of the Florida Military Academy, has been in the coaching profession longer than any of the other high school coaches in the state. Frank has been telling them how for 26 years. Johnnie Haynes, of Lakeland, and Ernest Carmichael, of Pompano, follow with 15 years of service. There are 31 other coaches who have put in 10 or more years.

In defeating Boys' High, of Atlanta, Ga., state champions, Miami Senior High, coached by Jess Yarborough and Clyde Crabtree, won their 18th consecutive game and the southern championship. Miami will play a northern team in the Health Bowl Game, Christmas Day in Miami.

GEORGIA

By DWIGHT KEITH

Secretary Georgia Athletics Coaches' Association

The following recommendations regarding the State High School Track Meet were adopted by the track coaches at the coaching clinic in Atlanta last August, and have been submitted to the executive committee of the Georgia High School Association:

(1) That the hurdles be changed from the 2½ foot hurdle to the 3 foot 3 inch hurdle, which is standard throughout the United States for high schools.

(2) That the preliminaries in the state meet be held one day and the finals the next day. It is the consensus of opinion that the boys are considerably overworked by holding all events in one day and that there is danger of serious injury to the health of all competitors, particularly in the running events.

(3) That the 880 yard run be added to the program, with this provision: That if the competitor runs the half mile he shall not be allowed to enter other running events, but might enter one field event.

(4) That the points for the district and state meets be changed to read as follows: First place, 5; second place, 3; third place, 2; fourth place, 1. It is thought that by adding the fourth place it will encourage more men to take part in track and field athletics.

(5) That a cup be awarded to the high scoring team in the meet, this cup to be in addition to the cup awarded the winning district team. It is thought that if such a cup is authorized that it will be donated by interested parties without cost to the association.

(6) That the mimeographed report be made up and sent out at once, instead of waiting until such a late date that everyone has lost interest in the competition.

Any coaches wishing to voice opinions, pro or con, may do so by writing to the Secretary of the Georgia High School Association, S. F. Burke, Thomaston, Ga. The SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE will be glad to print any discussion of these recommendations.

District Directors should be securing data on senior football and basketball players for the all-star games at the Coaching Clinic next August. Coaches who have senior players worthy of the honor of representing their section in these all-star classics should nominate them promptly. Send names, addresses, positions, weights and any other data you wish to submit to the director of your district. Before nominating a player, ascertain if he will participate if chosen. This will save the committee time and trouble of selecting alternates.

The G. I. A. A., at its meeting in Atlanta, December 2, voted to apply the one year migratory rule*to private and public schools alike. It is believed that this will do much to restore confidence and friendly relationship among the class A high schools of the state. This action was made on the suggestion of D. I. Barron, president (Continued on Page 15)

1939 FOOTBALL REVIEW

Southern Football a Standout

By JACK TROY

Sports Editor, Atlanta Constitution



JACK TROY

Once again it was proved that there is no section of the land that has more on the football than the South.

For confirmation, one only has to look around at the various bowls—Rose, Sugar, Orange and Cotton.

Dixie's fairest in football—Tennessee, Georgia Tech, Tulane and Clemson—will play Southern California, Missouri, Texas A. and M., and Boston College.

And here is a prediction that, of these four games, the southland will make a clean sweep. That is to say, Tech will beat Missouri, Tulane will beat A. and M., Tennessee will beat Southern Cal., and Clemson will biff Boston College.

A broad statement, perhaps, but there are several reasons to think it is sound. And that takes into consideration the fact that the game is played with an oddly-shaped ball that bounces awful funny at times.

For instance, it is not by accident that Tennessee is unscored on in the last 16 games; it is no mistake that Georgia Tech wins football games with an attack that would do credit to a magician on a stage; it is not by pure chance that Tulane has suffered only one tie, nor is it strange that Clemson has been beaten only one—and only by one point.

Rather, it is tough indeed that Georgia Tech and Clemson have been beaten at all. A "missed signal" gave Notre Dame the big chance for the field goal that beat them and a low quick-kick provided the impetus for Duke to score. In fact, two kicks beat Tech. The Irish did it with a field goal. A wobbly point-after which just missed is the only thing that kept from earning a tie with Duke.

And, speaking of Duke, here is one of the mighty powers of football that is going nowhere. That is, to none of the bowl games. Except for wild breaks against Pitt, the Dukes would have gone through their second straight unbeaten season.

As an entire section, the South came out second best in inter-sectional struggles with the East. But the real powers of the South did very well.

Getting back to reasons why the South should do so well in the bowl games—

Tennessee has two fine teams. For most of the season the first team has been the team that wore down the opposition, with the second team a fine scoring unit. They mesh together like the cogs in a machine. The first team is a great defensive team. But nobody yet has scored on either. George Cafego's return will make the Vols double trouble in the Rose Bowl.

Tulane has two fine teams. Close observers say the only difference between them is Bob Kellogg. Maybe A. and M. is the greatest in the Southwest, but Tulane has what it takes—speed, experience, manpower galore and a vicious attack along the ground.

Georgia Tech generally is acknowledged to have the most deceptive team in the entire country. And, withal, Georgia Tech has a strong defense. The Jackets can score.

Clemson has Banks McFadden. One player does not make a team, but Banks McFadden is a great all-

around performer. So is Shad Bryant. And the Clemson team, as a whole, is one of the very best—offensively and defensively.

A team like Alabama, that had an off year, still was a good team. It licked Fordham. The Tide showed how good it was at the end against Vanderbilt.

(Continued on Page 14)

High School Summary

GEORGIA

The Class A Georgia championship was won by Boys' High of Atlanta. The Monroe Aggies completed their schedule without a defeat within the conference, while Boys' High had only a tie with Marist to mar an otherwise perfect record.

Tech High of Atlanta had the next best record with two defeats.

Monroe and Boys' High arranged a play-off game in which Boys' High won 14 to 7.

On offense, Boys' High uses the Notre Dame and a modified short punt, featuring half-spins and reverses. They had excellent end play by Brown, McKinney and Conger and fine punting by Cox, Kenerly and Baily. Jordon, at guard, was a power in the line. On defense, the 6-2-2-1 was generally used with an occasional shift to a 5-3-2-1.

Albany High defeated Brunswick for Class B crown in South Georgia.

Valdosta, Thomasville and Brunswick also came up with strong teams.

(Continued on Page 14)

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FOOTBALL REVIEW

(Continued from Page 13)

ALABAMA

Three football teams stood out in high school football in Alabama—Sidney Lanier, of Montgomery; Hartselle, of Morgan County, and Comer Memorial High, of Sylacauga.

Lanier, coached by "Country" Oliver, came through a hard schedule undefeated. In the wake of the Poet's march lie Woodlawn, Birmingham city champs; Murphy, Dothan, Tuscaloosa, Jasper, Selma, Phoenix City, Bessemer and Hammond, Ind., in an intersectional finale. Outstanding players for Lanier were Heeby Smith, blocking back; Billy Donahue, ball-carrier, and Milt Girardeau, a powerful line-man.

In North Alabama, Morgan County High won the Tennessee Valley championship by defeating Addison, Town Creek, Sheffield, Huntsville, Athens, Oneonta, Cullman, Florence, and Falkville. Leading Hartselle performers were Stephenson and White in the backfield and Glasscock and Mason in the line.

In East Central Alabama, Comer High weathered a nine-game schedule without defeat. Teams to fall before the Comer attack were Prattville, Talladega, Frisco City, Alabama School for the Deaf, Oxford Talladega County High, Five Points, Vincent and Sylacauga High. Carl Mims, a sensational runner, who scored 167 points in a nine-game schedule, was the spear head of their attack. Most of his 26 touchdowns were made by long runs.

Other outstanding teams over the state were Ramsay, Alexander City, Hanceville and Chotaw County High of Butler.

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FLORIDA

Football in Florida is definitely on the upgrade, not only in attendance figures, but also in the brand of ball being played by the majority of the high schools. The teams are better equipped and better coached than in previous years, the first being due to increased gate receipts, and the second due to the high type of coach now in the field and the number of them that attend one or two coaching schools every summer gaining new ideas about the game so that they may better instruct their boys.

Nearly every type of offense has appeared, Short Punt, Notre Dame, Single Wing, Double Wing with balanced and unbalanced line, Deep Punt, and Spread Formations, with the Double Wing probably being the most widely used offense.

The state produced a number of good teams this year, but the four outstanding teams are Miami Senior High of Miami, a non-conference member, Robt. E. Lee and Landon of Jacksonville, Big Ten members, and Live Oak, a member of the Northeast Conference.

The Miami High Stingarees, coached by Jess Yarborough, presented an attack that was beautiful to watch. They operate from a Short Punt with the ends split about two yards, and the tailback about six yards back. Relying mainly on speed and deception the Stingarees have won 17 successive games. Led by Eldridge, one of the best backs in the state, the spinners, reverses, and fake reverses have worked very nicely due to the clever ball handling and the precision and timing with which the backs have run their plays.

Robt. E. Lee, winner of the Big Ten Conference championship, won it for the second successive year. Coached by genial, mild mannered Warren Kirkham, the Generals attacked from a Short Punt formation. Unlike the Miami team, Lee relied mostly on power and deception. With Faulkner and George, two hard hitting backs, the Generals were very successful on plays straight ahead and inside of tackle. One of their favorite plays was an end around with Partin carrying the ball inside tackle and reversing his field. This one play netted the Generals several touchdowns during the year.

Landon, nosed out by Lee 12-9 for the conference championship, and coached by George Trogon, runs

from the Double Wing with an unbalanced line with the weak side end split one yard in order to balance the running game and space the wing backs to facilitate ball handling. The Lions rely on a few deceptive plays well executed rather than a variety of plays. Their offensive set-up calls for speed in running interference from the two ends, two guards, and the outside tackle. One of their best plays is a sweep from a double reverse wide around end, with the spin man and the strong side guard on the end, and the weak side guard and end leading the play. The Lions are the hardest hitting ball club both on offense and defense of any club in the state.

Live Oak, coached by C. L. Duncan, employs the Notre Dame style of play. The Bulldogs won the 1939 championship of the Northeast Conference, the first loop crown ever captured by the Suwannee County outfit. The Bulldogs have everything that it takes to make a good ball club, speed, deception, and plenty of power. With a line averaging 190 pounds from end to end and a quartet of fast backs the Bulldogs have smashed over all opposition.

At the time of this writing some of the conferences have not finished their schedule and it is impossible to give the names of the winners of all the conferences for this reason.

Big Ten	Lee
Northeast	Live Oak
Indian River	Vero Beach
Central Florida	St. Cloud
Ridge	
Southeast	
South Florida	Bartow
Gulf Coast	
Suwannee	
St. John's	Fletcher
West Florida	

SOUTHERN FOOTBALL

(Continued from Page 13)

Mississippi State and Auburn were not the easiest teams to beat. Neither was Florida. Florida beat Boston College.

In the Southern Conference, North Carolina had a fine year. The Tarheels tied Tulane and were more than a match for eastern opponents.

So the South is in the saddle—and all the major bowls. Hence there is

SPLIT MINUTES

(Continued from Page 12)

of the Georgia Vocational and Trades School. This was a sportsmanlike gesture on the part of a great athlete and a fine gentleman.

Rome High School was admitted to membership in the G. I. A. A., effective 1940. H. Q. Tucker, former coach of Rome High School, is now principal.

Elberton High, coached by Bob Lee, won the Tenth District championship for the third straight time.

Albany High School defeated Brunswick in a play off game for the Class B championship of the South Georgia Football Conference. The Albany "Indians" are coached by H. E. McNabb, president of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association.

The Class A championship was won by Boys' High of Atlanta, by virtue of an undefeated record and a play off game with Monroe. R. L. Doyal, past president of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, is coach of the Boys' High team.

The Junior College championship was won by Dickie Butler's Gordon Military College team at Barnesville, Ga.

A basketball league has been organized which includes the following teams. Boys' High, Tech High, G. M. A., Commercial, Columbus, Gordon and Canton. A schedule has been arranged which provides for two rounds of play.

ALABAMA

By LES WALLER

Secretary of Alabama High School Coaches Association

The Birmingham Post sponsored a charity All-Star game played at Legion Field, December 2, between Woodlawn High School, the city champions, and an All-Star team picked from the four remaining high schools (Ramsay, Ensley, West End, and Phillips). This squad was coached by the coaches of the four schools, with Coach Crietberg as head coach. The Woodlawn team was coached by Malcolm Laney, who has guided the "Colonels" to three city championships in the last four years. Between 15,000 and 20,000 fans attended the game, proceeds of which

(Continued on Page 17)

All-Arkansas Prep Team

L.E.—Lafitte.....Pine Bluff, Ark.
L.T.—Goelzer.....N. Little Rock, Ark.
L.G.—Rayburn.....El Dorado, Ark.
C.—Godwin.....Blytheville, Ark.
R.G.—Atkinson.....Pine Bluff, Ark.
R.T.—Whittaker.....Fort Smith, Ark.

R.E.—Maack.....Little Rock, Ark.
Q.B.—Rob Hutson.....Pine Bluff, Ark.
L.H.—Hughes.....Little Rock, Ark.
R.H.—Ellen.....Hope, Ark.
F.B.—Moore.....Benton, Ark.

Alabama All-State Team**FIRST TEAM**

L.E.—Ted Cook.....West End (B'ham)
L.T.—Lewis Godfree.....Alexander City
L.G.—Bobby Long.....Woodlawn (B'ham)
C.—J. T. Gann.....West End (B'ham)
R.G.—Merrill Girardeau.....Sidney Lanier
R.T.—Jack Aland.....Ramsay (B'ham)
R.E.—James Powell.....Sylacauga
Q.B.—Harvey Smith.....Sidney Lanier
L.H.—Billy Donahue.....Sidney Lanier
R.H.—James Barganier.....Opelika
F.B.—Robert Sullivan.....Dadeville

SECOND TEAM

L.E.—Webb.....Ramsay
L.T.—Miller.....Dothan
L.G.—Martin.....Enterprise
C.—Bradshaw.....Sidney Lanier
R.G.—Rockwell.....Selma
R.T.—Kamphius.....Murphy (Mobile)
R.E.—Harper.....Dadeville
Q.B.—Butler.....Talladega
L.H.—Jenkins.....Ramsay
R.H.—Johnson.....Phillips
F.B.—Mims.....Sylacauga

Georgia All-State, Class A

L.E.—Brown, Boys' High.....Atlanta
L.T.—Ryckley, Marist.....Atlanta
L.G.—Langford, Columbus High.....Columbus
C.—Woods, Savannah High.....Savannah
R.G.—Jordan, Boys' High.....Atlanta
R.T.—West, Tech High.....Atlanta

R.E.—Lance, Monroe Aggies.....Monroe
Q.B.—Forbes, Monroe Aggies.....Monroe
L.H.—Paschal, Tech High.....Atlanta
R.H.—Poole, Jordan High.....Columbus
F.B.—Dunham, Lanier High.....Macon

All-Carolina Prep Eleven

E.—Jack Huskey.....High Point, N. C.
E.—Jim Johnson.....Rocky Mount, N. C.
T.—Elmer Barbour.....Durham, N. C.
T.—Fred Amom.....Charlotte, N. C.
G.—Dave Osteen.....Park'r Hi, Greenville, S. C.
G.—Charles Hood.....Greensboro, N. C.

C.—Wayne O'Dell.....Easley, S. C.
B.—Phil Brewer.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
B.—Buck Senter.....Raleigh, N. C.
B.—Monty Byers.....Greenville, S. C.
B.—LeRoy Bullock.....McCall, S. C.

Florida Northeast Conference All-Star Squad

Ends—Wester, Ocala, Fla.; Elliott, Tallahassee; Hunt, Eustis; Costello, St. Augustine.
Tackles—Howell, Live Oak; Ausley, Ocala; Sweat, Live Oak; Jones, Leesburg.
Guards—Fletcher, Live Oak; Fralick, Lake City; Williams, New Smyrna; Andreu, St. Augustine.
Centers—Spicer, Ocala; Eichholz, Daytona Beach.
Backs—Tsacrios, Live Oak; McNeil, Live Oak; Bruer, St. Augustine; Speering, Live Oak; Hamilton, Daytona Beach; Cowart, DeLand; Marshall, Eustis; Clif-

ton, New Smyrna Beach.

Players who were given honorable mention follow:

Linemen—McGahee, St. Paul's; Weber, Palatka; Layton, Live Oak; Owens, DeLand; Riser, Sanford; Rozier, Leesburg.
Backs—Smith, St. Paul's; Harper, Palatka; Carter, Tallahassee; Bryan, Lake City; Page, Tallahassee; Hunt, St. Augustine; Page, Sanford; Peterson, Eustis; Holdcraft, New Smyrna Beach.

(Note: The Florida All-State team has not been announced to date.)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TOURNAMENTS FOR 1940

Basketball at Raleigh, February 29 and March 1 and 2; indoor track at North Carolina, February 24; boxing at South Carolina, February 23 and 24; cross country at Maryland, November 16; tennis at Duke, May 10 and 11; swimming at North Carolina, March 1 and 2; golf at Sedgfield, N. C., May 10 and 11; and outdoor track at William and Mary, May 17 and 18.

— PASS —

YOUR LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING PROBLEMS

TO

THE MODEL LAUNDRY

WALNUT 2372

Defensive End Play

By HAROLD DREW

Be rough, nifty, learn to maneuver in a crouched position. Learn to use hands and forearms. Talk it up. You are in a position to see everything.

I. NORMAL END PLAY.

Stand on line of scrimmage with inside foot forward in a semi-crouched position. On snap of the ball, take first step with outside foot and advance two steps across the line of scrimmage as far as possible at 65 degree angle in a crouched position, inside leg forward. Come up from underneath with hands, arms stiff. Straighten up blockers. Use your feet. Keep legs behind you, and go to ball carrier. If two men come at you always play outside back. See at an instant whether it is an outside play. If it is outside, take first step out with inside foot, keep crossing out along line of scrimmage when you see it is an outside play, give a little ground if you have to. Keep head up and watch for cut-backs. In all defensive normal end play if you have to give ground, give it over the ground you have taken and not to the outside, as this opens up too large a gap between you and the tackle. Keep in touch with tackle, full-back and half-back by word or signal on your side, as this is only intelligent way to play defensive.

II. Smashing end, drive deep back into opposing backfield, down low, drive into outside back. With shoulder and forearm, throw tail into inside blocker.

III. Playing against a flanker, go out with him if he does not go too far, then come back in and play smashing end. If he is in fairly close play flanker and watch for inside blockers.

IV. In playing lateral pass, go for ball carrier, tackle him high around arms and make him get rid of ball fast.

V. On kick-offs, go down on the outside; don't let them get around you on outside.

QUIZ BOX

QUESTION: While returning a punt Team B makes a lateral pass. While the pass is in flight or while rolling on the ground (not in possession) Team B holds. Ruling?

ANSWER: Team A's ball at spot of foul. Fouls with the ball free give the ball to the offended team at spot of foul.

QUESTION: After backward pass or fumbled ball goes out of bounds, having been touched in field of play simultaneously by both teams before crossing the side line. Whose ball?

ANSWER: It is Team B's ball at point on side line where ball went out of bounds.

QUESTION: Is a huddle considered part of a shift?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: After being in a huddle, tackle of Team A assumes his position on line of scrimmage, and charges forward before a lapse of one second and the ball is put in play. Ruling?

ANSWER: A fifteen-yard penalty for illegal shift is enforced. (A huddle is considered a shift.) If the tackle had remained stationary for one second and then moved forward before ball was put in play, the penalty would have been five yards.

QUESTION: Team B catches punt, advances, fumbles, and the ball is touched by a player of Team A, then goes out of bounds on Team B's 40-yard line. Whose ball?

ANSWER: Team A's ball on B's 40-yard line. If team B player had muffed the ball (touched without gaining possession) instead of fumbling (dropping after having possession), the ruling would have been different (in the latter case Team B's ball on B's 40-yard line).

QUESTION: Team A is on Team B's three-yard line. Team A throws forward pass directly over line of scrimmage. Team B defensive lineman leaps high in the air and in trying to knock pass down deflects ball into the end zone where it falls incomplete. Is this an incomplete pass or a safety?

ANSWER: This is an incomplete pass and not a safety. Team B has right to bat pass in any direction in order to prevent Team A from completing same.

QUESTION: Team A on their own three-yard line. Back of team A passes from his own end zone. A team B lineman leaps into air and bats ball into the end zone where it falls incomplete. Is this an incomplete pass or a safety?

ANSWER: This is a safety.

QUESTION: Does Team B have to put ball in play by free kick after a fair catch is made?

ANSWER: No. Team B may elect to put ball in play by free kick or scrimmage. In some instances Team B, having a good kicker, would no doubt gain considerable yardage and get out of a tight situation by electing to free kick, but they have the option.

QUESTION: On pass into the end zone, would team B derive advantage by catching the pass?

ANSWER: Yes. If the pass is caught by Team B on any down it is a touchback and the ball is given to Team B on the twenty-yard line. This is true providing player of Team B making interception remains in the end zone. If he runs the pass out of the end zone it is Team B's ball where downed. If he tries to run ball out and is tackled in the end zone and fumbles the ball, the ball being recovered by Team A, it is a touchdown.

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HI COACH!

HOBART (HOBE) HOOSER

President of Florida Athletic Coaches Association



HOBART (HOBE) HOOSER

Hooser graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1928, where he participated in varsity football and track. He was a letterman guard on Tennessee's first undefeated squad under Major R. R. Neyland in 1927. While attending the University of Tennessee, Hooser was a member of the All-Students Club Council representing the College of Education and Vice-President of the Pan-Hellenic Council representing the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. He is a member of the varsity "T"-Club and Phi Kappa Phi Scholastic Society.

Hooser is now spending his ninth year as director of athletics and physical education at Lake City High School, Lake City, Fla. He coaches football, basketball, and track, and has had several outstanding teams. He coached undefeated football teams in 1931, 1932, and 1934. His 1933 team only lost one game, 12-6. His 1934 team won the Northeastern Conference Championship. His total record for the eight years from 1931 through 1938 was: Played 82, won 62, tied 6, lost 14.

The Lake City track teams have won four (4) Northeastern Conference championships out of the seven years that Lake City has been a member.

Last March, Hooser was elected President of the Florida Athletic Coaches Association at its annual meeting in Tampa. He is a past-president of the Health and Physical Education Group of the Florida Education Association.

SPLIT MINUTES

(Continued from Page 15)

went to the Good Fellow's Fund and will go to bring Christmas cheer to the underprivileged children of the city. The All-Stars won by the score of 8 to 6.

Shorty Ogle, of Decatur, and Milton Frank of Huntsville, tried a new experiment this year. Their teams met twice on the gridiron in one season—once in Decatur and once in Huntsville. Huntsville won the first game, played in Decatur, and Decatur beat Huntsville in Huntsville. Both stadiums were packed on each occasion.

Sidney Lanier, of Montgomery, finished the season unbeated and untied and have a just claim for the mythical all-state title.

Gadsden High School will have one of the best playing fields and one of the most modern stadiums in the South next year. The stadium is now under construction.

Morgan County High School, of Hartselle, has one of the strongest teams in years. It seems to be the strongest in North Alabama.

Anniston High School has a new stadium which is one of the most modern and best equipped high school athletic fields in the South. It is named Memorial Stadium, for the deceased Anniston High School Athletes.

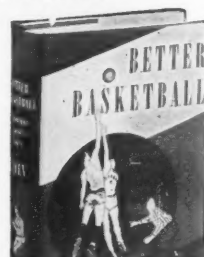
(Continued on Page 18)

Practical books for coaches who want winning teams

BETTER BASKETBALL

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Here is a comprehensive and thorough manual that incorporates many helpful facts for the player, trainer-manager, or official, in his own phases of the game, that gives the coach a complete methodology for developing every factor of team and individual skill, and that interprets the spirit and technique of basketball in an interesting and informative way for every follower of the game. Has 163 photographs and 86 diagrams.

TRAINING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETICS

By C. WARD CRAMPTON, M.D.

303 Pages, Illustrated, \$2.50

Equally valuable for the athlete, the coach, or the trainer, this new book discusses the general problems of training for championship athletics and then takes up each of the major sports in detail. The author advocates no untried or untested theories, but bases his suggestions on principles that have been outstandingly successful.

WINNING FOOTBALL

By B. W. "BERNIE" BIERMAN

276 Pages, Illustrated, \$2.50

Bierman describes his methods of teaching fundamentals such as blocking, passing, kicking, training, plans of battle, etc. All important points are fully illustrated with diagrams and photographs. The author stresses particularly the creation of successful offensive and defensive plays. A detailed schedule for an entire season's practice is included.

The book represents a new approach and pays full attention to modern advances in the game, including material and topics never before presented in such a volume.

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SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE

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GUARD PLAY

(Continued from Page 7)

4. BLOCK FOR PASS AND PUNT.

A. In blocking for pass a guard may have two duties. 1, pulling back to block for passer; 2, block in line for passer. In pulling back to block for a passer a guard may try to run a defensive man by his passer or he may come back and place himself in a position where the defensive man will have to run over him to get to the passes. I like the block that works best. When blocking in the line for a pass or kick the block is the same. We use the shoulder block. The block differs from most blocks in the line in that the guard does not charge. He braces and makes sure his man does not slip to either side. It is no disgrace to get run into your own backfield when you are blocking for a pass or punt.

C. DEFENSIVE PLAY.

1. Position. The defensive position can differ from offensive position. On offensive you have to be better balanced and have to be able to move to either side. On defense you can have more weight on your hand. Most movements are directly ahead. We like to have our guards line up with weight well forward and the right foot further back.

2. Straight ahead charge. This is the charge we like to develop in our guards. Usually, our guards play directly in front of an offensive man. We try to hit hard enough with our shoulders to check the offensive man's charge. In making a straight charge the guard has to drive his shoulders under the offensive man. As the shoulder hits the back foot should come up on a line with the front foot. From this position the guards fight to the ball. An important point for the guard to remember is to keep his knees low to the ground.

3. Other methods a guard may use: (A) Acroplane—when the offensive is low he can't get under them the guard can jump over the top. This can be done occasionally. Be sure you get up quickly after going over the top. (B) Submarine—when the offensive is too high, sometimes it is best to go under them. In submarining the guard should drive under his man and then raise up. (C) Playing with Hands—sometimes you may want your guard to cover on passes or be on the lookout for long gain plays. In this case it is better to have your guard check the defensive man with his hands. If the

play comes at him he can drop down and cover up the hole. If a pass develops the guard can drop back and help protect. On wide plays the guard can help back up the end. Always be sure the play is not at you before helping a teammate.

4. PLAYING THE TRAP. This type of play on the guard is one of latest offensive maneuvers. It used to be that when a guard broke through the line there was no trick to it. Now they put two men on him and drive him back, and then the next time they let him through the line and a back or another lineman blocks him to the side. As a rule, the man trapping a left defensive guard comes from the right, a man trapping the right guard comes from the left. Therefore, when our left guard meets no resistance, he drops to his right knee and meets his blocker. The right guard, upon meeting no resistance, drops to his left knee and fights the blocker in an effort to cover the hole between the guards.

In closing, I might say that it is useless to try to teach linemen anything if they won't tackle.

END PLAY

(Continued from Page 16)

VI. If tackle is holding you on passes, get away: 1. By throwing up arms. 2. Fake block and leave him. 3. Pivot away. 4. Use shift to advantage to get away.

Know the detail on all plays, and carry it out.

Keep account of down and yardage and call it for the rest of team. Be in shape and do your best; try for perfection. On plays to other side be alert for reverse or trick plays coming back your way. On all spread formations, see that the wide men are accounted for by the secondary defense.

VII. Watch for double passes and criss-cross plays on kick-offs.

VIII. You are in the best position to rush the passer, fake to get by blockers, use your hands and rush under control. If passer still has the ball, tackle him high. If he has gotten rid of the ball, get to him and knock him down. There is nothing that throws a passer's timing off like being hurried on a pass, and there is nothing that disconcerts him more than finding himself on the ground every time he throws the ball. The best forward pass defense is rushing the passer.

SPLIT MINUTES

(Continued from Page 17)

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Coaches Association

The president of the South Carolina Coaches Association has designated THE SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE as the official publication of their organization until the spring meeting, at which time it will be voted upon by the organization.

Future issues will carry sports news and announcements of interest to South Carolina readers. Coaches, officials and fans of this state are urged to send news to the Editor of THE SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE.

Parker High School, of Greenville, with nine victories and one defeat, is considered by many to have the best claim to the state championship. Their only loss was to Greenville High and listed among their victims are Laurens, Belton, Spartanburg, Union, Easley, Greenville, Tenn.; Rock Hill, Anderson and Greer.

The South Carolina All-Star prep football team defeated the North Carolina All-Stars in a charity game played at Greenville, December 9. The score was 12 to 0. Over 3,000 fans witnessed the game. The proceeds went to the Shrine Hospital for crippled children.

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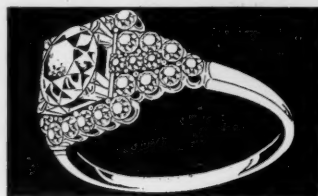
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